

REMARKS

1. Introduction

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11-23, 25, 28, 30-39, 41, 42, and 44-46 are pending. Claims 1, 6, 20, 25, and 39 are independent claims.

2. Interview

Applicants sincerely thank the Examiner for taking the time to interview this case.

3. Specification

The Office Action objected to the abstract. Applicant amends the abstract where believed appropriate.

4. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 1-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Applicants amend the claims where it is believed appropriate.

5. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103

Claims 6-7, 10-12, 14-16, 18, 19, 25, 26, 29-31, 33-38, 44 and 45 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,737,599 (Rowe et al.). Claims 1-3, 5, 8, 9, 17, 20-22, 24, 27, 28, 39-41 and 43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being obvious over

Rowe et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,453,329 (Dodgen). Claims 4, 23, and 42 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being obvious over Rowe et al. and Dodgen in view of “Graphics Software.” Claims 13 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being obvious over Rowe et al. in view of “Graphics Software.”

The Rowe reference relates to “a method and apparatus for optimizing a page-based electronic document and downloading and displaying desired pages, or portions of a page”. Col. 3, lines 42-44. In order to accomplish this optimized downloading, Rowe examines objects shared by multiple pages within the file and teaches creating lists of non-shared objects and shared objects. In this manner, “[a] list of pages that share objects is also created that includes the shared objects used by each sharing page and, for each such shared object, a portion of the page contents in which the shared object is referenced.” Col. 3, lines 62-65. The shared objects may then be downloaded for the desired pages for display. The objects include “a font or similar referenced object that is needed to display the first portion of the page content.” Col. 4, lines 55-57. Rowe further teaches that the list of pages, and information other than the downloaded pages, may be compressed. See col. 23, lines 13-21, lines 33-55.

The Dodgen reference is directed to a method for transferring a file to handheld device. The Dodgen reference acknowledges the problems inherent in using a handheld device, including limited processing power and storage capability. Dodgen states that compression techniques may be used. However, Dodgen instead argues that to overcome the limitations of the handheld device, rather than using standard compression, the transferred file should be go through a “distillation” process, simplifying the data in the file, “effectively compressing the script for various purposes such as user interface generation, data processing, or data transmission.” Abstract. Thus, instead of compressing the data, Dodgen advocates wholesale

removal of parts of the file, “effectively” compressing the file. The “Graphics Software” reference merely discloses color dithering, and does not disclose any aspect relating to handhelds.

Image data is particularly difficult to deal with when using a handheld device. It requires a great amount of memory and processing power, things which a handheld device typically lacks in comparison to a desktop computer. One aspect of the invention is directed to solving the problems in handling image data using a handheld. Specifically, templates or master slides are used, in combination with compression techniques, in order to reduce the amount of data and the processing power required to display images using a handheld. For example, claim 1 is directed to a “presentation consisting of a finite number of images” whereby the presentation is divided into “a template and sets of changes”. The template and sets of changes are compressed, transferred to the handheld and decompressed. The decompressed template may then be used for “rebuilding multiple images of the finite number of images using the stored decompressed image data for the template and at least some of the decompressed image data for the sets of changes for presentation using the handheld.” See also claims 6, 20, 25, and 39.

The cited references do not teach or suggest the limitations in claims 1, 6, 20, 25, and 39. For example, the Rowe reference is directed to a downloading files that may include, but do not consist of image data. In particular, Rowe teaches that the downloaded file may contain image data; however, Rowe does not teach that the image data may be subdivided in order to reduce the amount of data transmitted. Further, the Rowe reference does not teach, or even suggest compressing (or decompressing) the downloaded files. Rather, Rowe only teaches that the data related to the files, such as the list of shared and non-shared objects is compressed (or

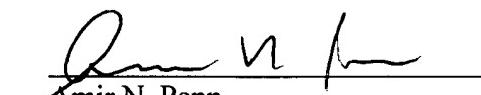
decompressed), but not the objects themselves. Finally, Rowe does not teach or suggest using a handheld device.

The Dodgen reference similarly does not teach the invention as claimed. As an initial matter, the Dodgen reference does not teach that the data should be compressed. Rather, Dodgen teaches that the data should be “distilled” so that the amount of data is reduced, “effectively” compressing the data. Dodgen thus approaches the problem of using a handheld in an entirely different manner than that claimed. Further, Dodgen does not teach or suggest reducing the amount of data by using a template or master slide. Again, Dodgen takes a different approach to the problem through the distillation process. Finally, the “Graphics Software” reference merely teaches color manipulation. Therefore, for at least the reasons stated, independent claims 1, 6, 20, 25, and 39, and the claims which depend thereon, are patentable over the cited art.

SUMMARY

Applicant respectfully requests early allowance of this application. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorneys for the Applicant via telephone if such communication would expedite this application.

Respectfully submitted,



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